

MILL CREEK

DRAWER 11

ANCESTRAL HOMES

71 200-070 0500

Kentucky

Ancestral Homes

Mill Creek

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

The Farmers Bank

OF VINE GROVE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$42,000.00

VINE GROVE, KY. Feb 8 1923

St. Louis a warm
Morgansfield Ky
Dear Sir

Your letter of the 30th to hand
and will say I have found nothing
as yet - The roads are so fearfully
bad that people stay at home -
would be glad to see you here
but as I know nothing at this
time your trip would be for
nothing - I have heard from a small
boy that Abraham Lincoln's Grand Mother
was buried at the Old Mill Creek
grave yard -

Yours Truly
G. E. McMurry

Mr Louis A. Warren
Fort Union Ind

Dear Sir I am reading your book
Lincoln's Parentage and Childhood.
And as I borrowed same from The
Brown Tinsy library and will soon
have to return it. I have decided
to purchase a copy. Please tell
me price, & how to get this book.

Yours Truly
May 31st 1929. Mr Ada L. Dranger
West Point Ky.

June 6, 1929

Mrs. Ada L. Bunger
West Point, Kentucky

My dear Mrs. Bunger:

Thank you for your complimentary words
about Lincoln's Parentage and Childhood. The book may
be published from the Century Company, 353 Fourth Avenue,
New York City. The price is \$3.50.

Respectfully yours,

LAW:VL

Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation.

Mr Louis A. Warren.

Fort Wayne Ind.

Dear Sir,

My brother and I will gladly meet you on the afternoon of July 13th inst. we will be at my sister Mrs J. J. Brooks residence #1705 Windsor Place her telephone No. is Highland 1205. We will go to Louisville in our Car, and if you will call me at the above given add. or no. We can then arrange a place to meet. And we will then go to see the books.

Those books are in good condition and will make a strong link in the Lincoln Chain of good citizenship.

If you could arrange to go home with us - I think we can show you where Abraham Lincoln crossed the Ohio River when he moved to Indiana in 1816.

Cordially

5
July 3rd 1929.

Mrs Ada Withers Dinger,
West Point Ky.



Jackman, Maine

October 6, 1897

Jelin Brooks

1340 Cypress
Road

July 5, 1929

Mrs. Ada Withers Bunger
West Point, Ind.

My dear ^Mrs. Bunger:

I was very glad to receive your letter and learn that my plans which bring me into Louisville on Saturday afternoon July 13, make it possible for me to meet you and Mr. Bunger there.

Upon my arrival, which will not be earlier than three P. M., I shall be glad to call the telephone number Highland 1205 and receive further advice as to where to meet you.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I am,

Respectfully yours,

July 17, 1929

Mrs. Ada Withers Banger
West Point, Kentucky

My dear Mrs. Banger:

I want to write and thank you for your kindness in putting me in touch with the Brooks' sisters in Louisville, and I hope that something worth while may come from the contact.

I am also very much interested in your own efforts on behalf of the Lincoln Memorial Highway and I hope that you will find time to put your traditions in some tangible form so that they may be given thorough consideration before the final direction of the route is chosen.

Of course, I should be very glad to be of any assistance to you possible so will take occasion to go over my records on Harlin County to see if there are others touching upon road surveys.

Thanking you again for your kindness, I am

Respectfully yours,

LAW:VL

Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation.

Mr Louis A. Warren
Fort Wayne Ind.

Dear Sir.

I am enclosing a letter
published by "Corydon Democrat."

I presume you will be at Hagensvill
on Aug. 25th inst. If you should come
my brother and I would like for you
to come by our place. We will be pleased
to entertain you the weekend. We expect to
go to Hagensvill on that occasion.

We recently visited the Old Lincoln Farm
and neighborhood - found an old chest
cornered cupboard and also an old case of
drawers, Thos. Lincoln made while living
on "Mill Creek". Have picked up some tra-
ditional stories, that might interest you.

Cordially.

8
Aug. 15th 1929.

Ada Withers Benger.
West Point Ky.

August 13, 1929

Mrs. Ada Withers Bunger
West Point, Kentucky

My dear Mrs. Bunger:

I am glad that you have discovered another old cupboard said to have been made by Thomas Lincoln. I should be very glad to see it on my next visit to Elizabethtown. I think, however, it is very doubtful if I shall be able to be in Hodgenville on August 25.

Thank you for the clipping which you sent me on where the Lincoln's crossed the Ohio. I shall be glad to file it with my other material on this subject.

Respectfully yours,

LAN:VL

Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation.

THE FARMERS BANK

C. A. MONTGOMERY, VICE-PRESIDENT

S. T. HOWEY, PRESIDENT

G. E. McMURTRY, CASHIER

South

A well marked old trail leaves the Dowdell Ferry Road as marked in black ink wanes right in front of the old Brumfitt House, on across the corner of the farm and down Buffalo Run to Mill Creek, where one fork out by the old church to the E. Van and Salt River Road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the creek, the other fork about 2 miles down the creek and then up a heavy & long hill to the same Road — The Road by the church has a very good Grade —

THE FARMERS BANK

OF VINE GROVE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$42,000.00

VINE GROVE, KY.

Feb 4-1930

Rev. Louis A Warren
Fort Wayne Ind
Dear Sir

You may have forgotten me
but I remember you as the Christian preacher
that lived at Elizabethtown and hunted so
hard for facts in regard to the Lincolns, and
they now have a large stone in the Court
House yard from the farm you found
Thomas Lincoln had owned and lived on
for some years and afterwards sold to a
man that had married one of his sisters—
This farm was on the Road from Ellettsville
to Woodstock Ferry across Raccoon Fork and
also on to Dowdrees Ferry across Salt River—
Now did you investigate or clown that
Road and find the farm on which a
man by the name of Wm Drucifield owned
and lived who had married another sister
of Thomas Lincoln— Can you tell me the
name of the man that Lincoln sold his farm.

THE FARMERS BANK

OF VINE GROVE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$42,000.00

VINE GROVE, KY.

2

to and was he really a brother in law to
 the Lincolns and who lived on that farm
 when Thomas Lincoln and his family trekked
 to Indiana - I knew that Wm Bramfield lived
 on the farm nearer the North end of that same
 Road when they, the Lincolns moved to Indiana
 because when a boy about 8 year old I
 heard a daughter of Wm Bramfield tell my father
 that they stopped there and after his wife her Aunt
 Nancy died that her Uncle and little Abe
 come back by there and stayed several days
 and they had a big rail splitting frolic -
 This woman was Mrs Cecie Austin and her
 husband and herself owned and lived on the old
 Bramfield farm - I expect her name was Lucretia
 but every one called her Cecie -

Richard Carr owned a large tract of land and
 raised a large family on this land just south of the
 Bramfield farm and they were neighbors to the Bramfield
 family - His youngest daughter Margaret married John Wesley
 Cowley and her son Green Cowley tells me his
 mother and an older sister who is also dead was

S. T. HOWEY, PRESIDENT

3

C. A. MONTGOMERY, VICE-PRESIDENT

G. E. McMURTRY, CASHIER

THE FARMERS BANK

OF VINE GROVE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$42,000.00

VINE GROVE, KY.

talked in his presence of having seen a President of the U.S. when he was a small boy and very poor — He said one day a wagon with some household plunder passed their house going in direction of Bramfields, one or two people walking behind the wagon —

The next day his Grand Mother (Mrs Richard Carr) and one of her eldest girls went down to see Mrs Bramfield (about 1/2 mile) and saw the same wagon and household plunder in the Bramfield yard — Mrs Carr asked who was moving and Mrs Bramfield said her Brother Tom and family was moving to Indiana —

If you know any facts in connection with this matter let us have them, as I know what I have heard that Thos. traveled by to see one sister if not two — I enclose you a rough map which shows the main points —

Yours Truly

G. E. McMurry

February 6, 1930

Mr. G. E. McMurtry
The Farmers Bank
Vine Grove, Kentucky

My dear Mr. McMurtry:

I was very glad to have a line from you and also interested in the information which you enclosed.

I regret, however, your letter came just at the time when I am starting on a long trip through the East, and I will not be able to get together the information you want for about three weeks. I will not forget you, however, and as soon as I return will send on such material as I have.

You will remember while living in Elizabethtown that I visited two sisters who were descendants of the Brumfields. I am wondering if they are still living.

Any information you may get about the Brumfield family would be very interesting to me, as William Brumfield married a sister of Thomas Lincoln.

Respectfully yours,

LAW:VL

Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation.

Mr Lewis A. Warren
Fort Wayne Ind.

Dear Sir.

I am sending you some
facts that I copied from your "Book
Lincolns Parentage and Childhood."

I believe you found the trail, but at the
time possibly, failed to recognize it as such.

In reading the book, and associating
the same with traditional stories I find
sufficient evidence to have caused me to
take affidavits, that trail the Lincolns
from Drumfields to the River Ohio. at
"Boones Ford." said place is where the
old Road started "1/4 ml from Filippings
Run." known after the War as Abraham
Run. I also have affidavits that lead
Thos. Lincoln and family to his brother
Josiah Lincoln - which ^{place} was between
Georgetown and Blue River in the country
where Wm Henry Harrison had large saw-
mill interests at that time. Later Thos.
decided to drop down into what later
became Spencer Co. where he entered
some land. ~~which~~ This land is 16 miles back
from the Ohio River.

Claverport Buchanan Co. Ky. is
claiming The Lincoln crossed at
this place the first time he went to
Indiana I presume you remember
Mr. Murrys old negro woman story—
Well I claim, that was when Thos Lincoln
came back and took Sarah Bush Johnson
and her boy—back with him and our
Abe. was not along— Mr George
Crumme great grand son of Ralph Crumme
told me, ^{his grand father hauled him to this spot} and yet when I asked him—
If he would give me an Affidavit—
to that effect, he said No I want this
road to go by Hows valley and Kuttawa
that he lived at Hows valley.

I think it will be very unfair to
you — to lose this road when really
your gleanings of the Old Records in
Hardin County have surely blazed the
trail over which the World Renowned
Abraham Lincoln Traveled, when he
left Kentucky for Indiana.

Please don't set by and let
some one have this honor that
does not deserve it Mr H. C.

Montgomery said in the meeting
Friday eve. that he thought Mr. Warren
should know and some one asked which
way did you favor?

I hope you will be at Vincennes.
March 27th. Dr. J. C. Montgomery will
probably be home from Florida by
that time.

Thanking you for
any assistance you may give
in helping to establish this
Lincoln Memorial Highway

I am Yours Truly
Mrs Ada L. Bunger.
1701 Windsor Place
Louisville Ky.

Feb. 23^d 1930.

March 3, 1930

Mrs. Ada L. Bunker
1701 Windsor Place
Louisville, Kentucky

My dear Mrs. Banger:

I appreciate very much the interest you are taking in trying to establish the route which the Lincolns took on their way to Indiana.

I am on the program at Vincennes on March 6 and if Dr. Montgomery is there I shall probably see him.

Thanking you for past favors and for your appreciative words about my book, I am

Respectfully yours,

Director
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

LAW: LH

THE FARMERS BANK

OF VINE GROVE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$42,000 00

VINE GROVE, KY.

Apr 11-1930

Rev. Louis A. Warren
Fort Wayne Ind

Dear Sir

I am getting a great kick out of hunting up Lincoln facts and regret I loaned your History to some one and have lost trace of it — Where can I get a copy and the price of same — I am glad to say there are no more old timers to kick a fellow around because he wants to talk about Lincoln, like there was in this County about the time you got up the matter for your book — Success and good luck to you —
Yours truly
G. E. McMurry

Should you ever be close here drop in to see me and stay a week if you want to —

May 2, 1930

Mr. G. E. McMurtry
The Farmers Bank
Vine Grove, Kentucky

My dear Mr. McMurtry:

I regret I have been so long in sending you the information which you requested in your former letter which came to me several weeks ago.

The Mill Creek farm of Thomas Lincoln was not sold to Brumfield, but to Charles Nelton.

We do have evidence, however, that Brumfield lived on this property for some time before making the purchase of land which he later owned.

This is made quite clear in my "Lincoln's parentage and childhood" on page 321.

This book can be bought from the Century Company, 353 Fourth Ave., New York City. It sells for \$3.50.

I am glad to learn that you are writing down some of the traditions of the old people and especially hope you will learn as much as you can about the Brumfield family.

I am placing your name upon the mailing list for a little bulletin which we send out each week, gratis, to a number of Lincoln students, and I hope you will enjoy reading it.

Respectfully yours,

LAM:VL

Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation.

June 20, 1930

Mr. G. E. McMurtry
Vine Grove, Kentucky

My dear Mr. McMurtry:

It is refreshing to note that someone down in the Lincoln country is taking a vital interest in the historical side of the proposed memorial highway.

If the Governor of Kentucky will follow the lead of the Governor of Illinois and appoint a commission of men who know history and are interested in history to determine the route of the Lincoln trail, the project will amount to something, more than a mere political wire-pulling to get good roads.

This road could be a great memorial to Lincoln regardless of where it goes, if the route is over the trail which the Lincolns followed.

I should be very glad if you would keep me advised as to what happens at Frankfort and should like very much to have the names of the Kentucky commission when they are appointed.

Thanking you very much for the enclosures which you sent which presents the lay of the land of the country around Vine Grove and the Old Mill Creek Church and also the affidavits which you have collected, I am

Respectfully yours,

Director
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

LAW:LH

THE FARMERS BANK

OF VINE GROVE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$42,000.00

VINE GROVE, KY.

Sept 29-1930

Rev. Lewis A. Warren
Fort Wayne Ind
Dear Sir

I write you because you are
the best "Digger" after real facts that
I have ever known —
I would like to know what your
the Indiana land office shows
that Thomas Lincoln took out his
Homestead papers on the land he settled
on and afterwards sold —

I remember that Mrs Lucretia Austin said
that he went from her father's farm
to his Bro, Josiah's and women reside in
Indiana — Some claim that he had settled
and filed on this land prior to his
moving his family and house had goods —
Would be glad if you could dig up
the real facts on this question and greatly
oblige —

Yours Truly
G. E. McMurry

October 1, 1930

Mr. G. E. McMurtry
Vine Grove, Kentucky

My dear Mr. McMurtry:

With reference to Thomas Lincoln's land entry in Indiana, we have two sources of information.

First, the tract book of Spencer County shows Thomas Lincoln to have entered land on October 15, 1817.

I also discovered in the State House at Indianapolis in the Relinquishment book the same date of entry as that appearing in the Spencer County book.

With reference to the contact between Thomas Lincoln and his brother Josiah after they were grown, it appears that they knew very little about each other's whereabouts. In a letter which Abraham Lincoln wrote to Jesse Lincoln on April 1, 1854 he says - "I often saw Uncle Mordecai, and Uncle Josiah but once in my life, but I never resided near either of them. Whether Uncle Josiah is dead or living I cannot tell, not having heard from him for more than twenty years. When I last heard of him he was living on Big Blue River in Indiana, Harris County, I think, where he had resided ever since before the beginning of my recollection."

My own opinion as to the immediate location of the Lincolns in Indiana was due to the residence there of Austin Lincoln, son of Hananiah Lincoln, who entered land in Spencer County, or Perry as it was then called, in 1816, not far from where the Lincolns finally settled.

If I can be of further service, please feel free to call upon me.

Respectfully yours,

LAW:VL

Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation.

THE FARMERS BANK

OF VINE GROVE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$42,000.00

VINE GROVE, KY.
Oct. 2 1930

Rev. Louis A. Warren,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of yesterday at hand and will say I was right about your "Digging" qualities.

Abraham Lincoln was right about where his Uncle Josiah lived. Nancy Brumfield, Thomas Lincoln, and Granny Lincoln all knew that Josiah lived in Harrison County which joined the North-West end of Hardin County and separated only by the Ohio River. Lucretia Austin, the oldest daughter of Nancy Brumfield, informed my father and my mother in my presence, that when their Uncle Tom moved to Indiana he went from their place to Uncle Josiah Lincoln's and that he (Josiah) lived several miles North-West of Corydon, which was only a few miles across the river.

Now the question is, where did he cross the river when he moved Nancy and little Abe and Nancy's household goods.

We know he crossed the river twice after that near Hardinsburg, but he had his second wife, the widow Johnson, and her children, in the wagon on these two trips, and the widow Johnson's household goods.

The first trip with the second wife he hired Mr. Crume, his sister Mary's husband, to haul them to Hardinsburg, but on the second trip he came back with his second wife, he came in his own wagon and stopped to see his Mother and sister Nancy as he went back, and then across the county to Hardinsburg.

Yours Truly S. E. McMurtry

Vine Grove N.Y.
March 1-1931

Dr Louis A. Warner
Fort Wayne Ind.

Dear Dr

At home and can't find the
book, but will write you any way.
I enclose one about San. Corner Journal of
Feb 15-31, which might interest you
as it has many others. One party from
New York thinks a Memorial Assoc. should
be formed to make this a park and
rebuild the old Log Church on the same
foundation and dedicate it to the pioneer
women & men in that old Cemetery. In
his second letter he says has arranged
the proposition to several of the men who
put over or helped put over the Lincoln
Memorial at Washington D.C. and said
he was ready to lend a hand.
What we need is publicity backed
by some one prominent enough to be
known by the Eastern people that can
back for the facts in this matter.
and I know you have been in this
same ground and saw the graves

as this sheet shows there —
 While Bertha Lincoln's head stone has
 nothing on it I have heard her own
 Grand daughter say that Grandmother Lincoln
 was buried by the side of Aunt "Mollie"
 and I have heard this same woman
 children say that Aunt "Mollie" was
 buried between "Grandma and
 Granny" Mr Brumfield was buried
 by his wife Nancy but has only a
 couple of square rocks to mark his
 grave — I know you have in the
 past made tabs in the last in
 Lincoln history, and if you can
 think of any way you can help
 out in this matter I wish you
 would let me know so I can
 put you in communication with
 the right party in New York —
 This old church was about one mile west
 of where the Brumfields and Granny Lincoln
 died — Thomas Lincoln passed right thru this
 country when he moved to Indiana — I want
 me what you think of this and hope — Yours Truly
 F. E. M. Murphy

March 3, 1931

Mr. G. E. McMurtrey
Vine Grove, Kentucky

My dear Mr. McMurtrey:

I was very glad indeed to learn that you are taking an interest in the preserving of the old Mill Creek burial grounds. I remember some ten years ago I gave a man two or three dollars to clean up the brush around the old graves but I note that the cemetery is still in bad condition except in the immediate vicinity of these tombstones.

Of course the one big stumbling block is the fact that we do not have any official records showing the location of Bersheba Lincoln's grave although the fact that one of Abraham Lincoln's own aunts is buried there might be of sufficient importance to have it marked.

Another problem which confronts us is as to the identity of this grandmother. Whether or not she was the mother of all of Abraham Lincoln's children or just merely the youngest daughter. So you see from the historical viewpoint there are several questions that ought to be settled before any definite step is taken.

I should be glad, however, to cooperate in any way I can in calling attention to the need of caring for these graves.

Very sincerely yours,

LAW:VL

Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation.

Vine Grove Ky
March 8-1951

Dr Lewis A. Warren
Fort Wayne Ind.

Dear Doctor

Your letter of March 3rd are duly received and will say I am somewhat grieved at the doubt you have about something I have been certain about for sixty years. I will admit that I was a gramma ~~man~~ before I fully knew that "Granny" ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~was~~ ^{had} a name, then I learned it was Batsheba, and later you taught me it was Bersheba. Today, in that part of the country where I lived so long, you will hear the word "Granny" spoken as glibly by her descendants as it was one hundred years ago. I have heard Bersheba's own grand daughter say that Granny was buried in the old Mill Creek Baptist Church grave yard and that she was buried right by the side of Aunt Mollie. This grand daughter was Lucretia Austin the eldest child of Nancy Lincoln & Wm. Humphreys and lived a near neighbor to us for some years.

The Aunt 'Mellie' was Mary Crume who died in 1831 and not 1851 as marked on her tombstone by Old Man Mumford, who made many such mistakes on account of the great quantity of whiskey he drank -

When Fanny Lincoln died in 1832 she must have been up in her eighties as she was likely twenty years old when married to Capt Lincoln in 1770 when he was 26 years old.

I heard Lucinda Austin say that her own Mother, Nancy Lincoln Mumford, was buried on the opposite side of Aunt Mellie from Fanny, and that she, herself, buried her father by the side of her Mother - If you think I am wrong Aunt Lucinda is the case and answer -

Yours Truly
J. E. Mendenhall

Mumford

I never saw this man, but when a boy I thought he must be a wonder with a chisel & hammer -- All the old Sand Stone head stones in this section were made by him, and his son Ross Mumford said some times he made a mistake in the letters or figures and the people would not pay him -- Ross said his "Pap" drank too much whiskey, was the reason he made the mistakes on the stones.

His youngest daughter Lizzie helped Mary Watson with her home work for several years and she said the reason they were so poor was that "Pap" drank too much -- I don't know when Mr Mumford died but I have heard that he put up all the Sand Stone markers in this part of the State and sometimes got his dates mixed --

S. E. Mumford

March 12, 1931

Mr. G. E. McMurtry
Vine Grove, Kentucky

My dear Mr. McMurtry:

I hope that my last letter did not unduly stress the fact that all that we know about the widow of the pioneer Lincoln who, it seems, is buried in cemetery is traditional. Possibly our confusion is largely due to the untenable story of the Herrins of Virginia which does not harmonize with the story John Ranall's early traditions tell about this same grandmother

I am very glad indeed to have your traditions relative to the testimony of Lucretia Austin in which she said that her mother, Nancy Lincoln Brumfield, was buried on the outside of Aunt Mollie, grandmother of Lincoln. This, I think, is worth preserving and I believe you should put it in affidavit form so that it could be preserved in the form that you heard it.

With reference to the Mary Crume who is buried in the same graveyard and whose death, you say, occurred in 1831 and not 1851, it does not appear that this Mary Crume was married until July 1, 1837, to Ralph L. Crume. Before marriage she was a Mary Brumfield.

I am sure she could not have been the Mary Lincoln who married Ralph Crume in the year 1802.

I am still in hopes that some of the members of the Crume-or Brumfield families will have some written records which will help to solve some of the problems which are arising relative to the relation of the Lincolns, Crumes and Brumfields.

You may feel sure I appreciate your calling to my attention these items in your letter and I shall be glad to place it on file for further reference.

Very sincerely yours,

LATHE
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation
Director

March 15-1931

Doctor Lewis A. Warner

Fort Wayne Ind.

Dear Dr. Warner

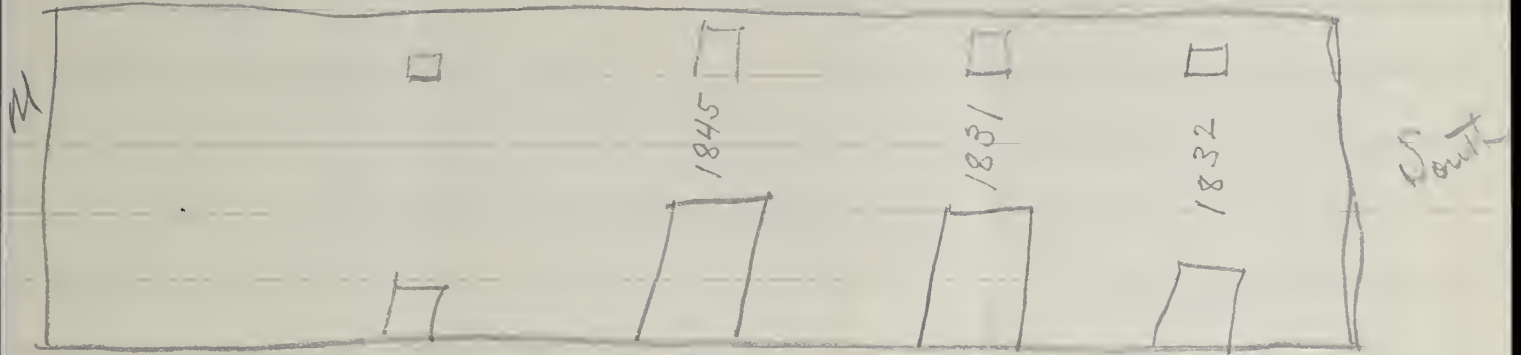
Your letter of March 12. to Louis
 and Will Ray that my friend Buddie
 Nall, a Grand son of Elizabeth Armstrong
 Nall tells me that his Grand Mother's sister
 who married a Joseph Crume, died
 and was buried in S.E. Missouri about
 the time her husband died - Both died of
 Swamp fever and both buried in S.E.
 Mo. - They left 2 children, both girls.
 His Grand Mother had them both brought
 back to Ky, His Mother took charge of the
 youngest child, Ann Mary, who was born
 Feb 7-1847, and his Uncle Luther Nall
 and wife took charge of the oldest girl &
 moved her to Missouri with his family -
 I will try to get you more information on
 this subject as I see Mr Nall about once
 each month. This Mary Crume was a
Sister to Lucretia Austin and was not
 her Aunt Mollie Lincoln Crume -

I will wager if you or any one
 could find the grave of Mary Brunfield
 in S.E. Mo, and if it had a
 head stone, it would be a sand
 stone on which old spiritus Inventionis
 Mumford would show she had died
 in 1831, sixteen years before her
 youngest child was born, and
 that stone would belong in the
 old First Mill Creek Baptist Church
 Cemetery in Hardin County and
 the stone here should have gone
 to S.E. MO.

Yours Truly
 J.E. Mumford

Vine Grove, Ky

Lincoln lot in 1st Mill Creek Baptist Church
 Cemetery East



Wee Humphreys — Grand & his wife
 Nancy Ann Lincoln — Grand Ma Mary
 Mary Anne Evans — Aunt Maria
 Persula Lewis — Grand

March 18, 1931

Mr. G. E. McMurtry
Vine Grove, Kentucky

My dear Mr. McMurtry:

Will you please accept my thanks for the information about the Crune family which came with your last letter.

I find that Mary Crune, wife of Ralph Crune, Sr., who was Mary Lincoln before her marriage to him, was still living in Breckenridge County as late as 1837. Her husband, Ralph Crune, had died previous to 1829 and her name appeared on the tax list at that time as Widow Mary Crune.

It seems very natural that she should be buried by her own husband in Breckenridge County, and I think we will find that this is the case. She was alive, however, as late as 1837.

Any further information you can gain about the Crune or Brumfield families would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

LAW:VL

Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation.

May 12, 1931

I, John J. French, of Route # 4, Vine Grove, Ky., being in the 73rd. year of
my life ^{make} this statement.

In August 1879 I married Elizabeth Frances Harrison the daughter of Abner and Susan Harrison and two weeks later we, with nineteen other persons, moved to South East Missouri. We remained there until the Fall of 1880 and on the account of so much swamp fever we came back to Kentucky; my wife and infant son both being ill of Swamp fever, from which she never recovered, and died in August 1881. About two weeks before my wife's death her mother, Susan Harrison, came from South East Mo., to be with her, and at her death selected the place for her interment, which was by the side of her Great Great Grandmother Bersheba Lincoln in the Lincoln lot in the old First Mill Creek Baptist Church Cemetery.

My wife's mother, Mrs Susan Harrison, was a grand daughter of Nandy Lincoln Brumfield, making her a great grand daughter of Bersheba Lincoln, and she knew where each member of her family was buried in the Lincoln lot at this old cemetery and had no trouble in locating the proper place for my wife's last resting place. Before the death of my wife and before the arrival of her mother she requested me, should her mother not arrive until after her death, that she be buried with her own people in the Lincoln lot in the Old First Mill Creek Baptist Church Cemetery.

Witness

L.M. Hibbs
G.E. McMurtry

His
John X J. French
Mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me by John J. French of R.F.D. No # 4 Vine Grove, Kentucky, this 12th. day of May 1931.

J.D. Triplett
Notary Public, Hardin County, Ky.
My commission expires Jany. 5, 1932

(Seal)

H. A. BEHRENS
PRESIDENT

E. G. TIMME
SECRETARY



CONFIDENTIAL CASUALTY COMPANY

CHICAGO

HOKE-McMURTRY INSURANCE AG'CY.
AGENTS

ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY

Mr. L. A. Warren.

Fort Waine Ind.

Dear Sir. You will find enclosed a letter from Mrs Roberta Blakely Kemson. a great grand daughter of Robt Blakely of the firm of Blakely and Montgomery of Elizabethtown Ky. Please note that he, ^{thas D.} must have bought the cloth to make his wedding suit as it was only a short time before his marriage. I also desire to state Sarah Jane Withers Brooks gave Nancy Hankes her wedding-dress. Please return Mrs Kemsons letter.

Oct. 1-1931. Cordially Mrs Ada Withers Bunker.
West Point Ky.

Please Remember The Ford, on the
River Ohio used by Buffaloes,
Indians, and emigrants, later
known as "Boones Ford" is only
12 miles from the old Brumfield
home, Where Thos. Lincoln and
family visited his mother and sister
when leaving Kentucky for Indiana

October 5, 1931

Mrs. A. W. Dunger
West Point, Kentucky

My dear Mrs. Dunger:

Will you please accept my thanks for the facsimile of the entry from the Thomas Lincoln Book, in possession of Mrs. Kinneson, which I enclose in this letter.

This is a very interesting item, indeed, and I am glad to have it for my records.

We have not heard as yet what decision the Kentucky Commission has made relative to the Lincolns crossing the Ohio river. I shall be very glad to learn what they decide in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Director
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

LAW:LB
Enc. (1)

October 20, 1931

Mrs. A. W. Bunker
West Point, Kentucky

My dear Mrs. Bunker:

I am in receipt of your letter and also the enclosed affidavits. I thank you for forwarding them. I shall take occasion to go over them thoroughly before the final meeting of our commission.

Thank you very much for your interest in this matter and I trust when our report is made those interested in the establishment of a Lincoln Memorial Highway will feel we have done a thorough and painstaking job.

Respectfully yours,

Director
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

LAW:LH

14
Mr. Lewis A. Warren

Fort Wayne Ind.

Dear Sir,

I am sending you a map made in 1920. of the Mill Creek Country - as said map was leased at that time for Gas & Oil purposes. You will please notice J. E. McMurtry -

Harvey Smith's brother in law, owns 500 acres of land, adjoining the Brumfield farm.

Also notice, L. Hays. 100 acres is where the Mill Creek Cemetery is located. The Lincolns are buried there. And again I call your attention to where Vine Grove is located, Mr. J. E. McMurtry owns a great deal of property and is the banker in that town. Harvey Smith's sister is Mrs. J. E. McMurtry. Harvey Smith and the McMurtrys were at the Lincoln Meeting in Nov. 1930.

When those who had claims as to where the Lincolns crossed the Ohio River were to have been submitted,

I had Affidavits, leaving Elizabethtown, via War Brumfields, to the via of Camp Knot, to the Ohio River at Boones Ford. I called the North Eastern Pont. Brandenburg and Cloverport claimed they wanted more time - and did not leave their papers as

they were far from willing to do anything but capture the Lincoln Memorial Highway.

Vine Grove at that time had not thought of such a thing as claiming - the Lincolns went that way. As it the Country was a wilderness ^{in 1816}, and Vine Grove was not a town until the old L. N. R. R. put it on maps.

Harvey Smith and his brother-in-law thought this out and when they conceived the idea of making a Park and moving the birthplace to Mill Creek they immediately incorporated Lincoln Memorial Park.

This was done June 1931. G. E. Mcmurry Vine Grove
H. H. Smith Vine Grove (N. Y.)

E. F. Hutchens, Louisville Ky. G. B. Schindler Flushing Ky.
and B. A. Lascals, Brooklyn Mass. are the incorporators.

When Ky. Commission met they authorized the Route. Judge Mather took from Knob Creek to Hognisville Dr D. E. McClure - Etown. took from that place to Lincoln Cemetery via Brumfield, Judge Barrett and Judge Hasswell both wanted it - so they agreed to go from Cemetery via Vine Grove, thence to Flushing and on to Big Spring - 15 mls from river.

Dr. McClure said, I had the best evidence to take the Lincolns to the river, but as he got what he wanted, he did not want to interfere with the others - but advised them to make the evidence, and wait a while. Which

I presume they are doing - as I have not heard from any of them but the "Chairman". He asked one of my friends what Mrs Bunker thought of what they did. If I can assist you at any time - shall be pleased to do so.

Sincerely,

Mrs Add L. Michels Bunker
West Point Ky.

Please Return Map when you are through with it.

November 17, 1931

Mrs. Ada L. Withers Bunger
West Point, Kentucky

My dear Mrs. Bunger:

Thank you very much for forwarding me the map of the Mill Creek country, of which I have made a copy, and which I am very glad to have. I am returning the print which you sent me and appreciate very much your calling to my attention from time to time items in which you think I might be interested.

You have probably learned by this time that the Kentucky Commission has come to a decision about the crossing of the Ohio and I regret very much for your sake that they did not make the approach which you desired, although I think they did wise under the existing conditions to come to the conclusion which they did.

Hoping to see you on some of my visits to Kentucky,
I am

Respectfully yours,

Director
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

LAW:EB
Enc. (1)

Copy - Harlan Co. Records, Elizabethtown, Ky.

Mill Creek Road 1803 Sept. 2nd
Dr. John L. Miller to Mrs. Lincoln
200 acres Road Book 1.243

*Pd. 300. Cash for
this land.*

Road

Thos. and Mary, Lincoln to Chas. Miller
This sale made 27 day Oct. 1814
Road Book 1.153

"Road Station"

From Elizabethtown to Ohio River
Lundie Market Road Station before 1805
Harlan Co. Court Elizabethtown, Kentucky
(Thos. Lincoln was a sign for this station)

Patrols

March 1805 appointment of
Chas. Lincoln, Northern Division
"Patrols" Order Book 17 Harlan Co. Court

This road is 1-1/2 miles west of Elizabethtown
and about 20 miles from the Ohio River

Bonnet Ford is about 5 miles below West Point, Ky.

COPY OF MARRIAGE BOND OF THOS. LINCOLN

(Dec. 2d 1819)

Know all men by these presents--

Thos. Lincoln & Christopher Bush are held personally bound to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the just sum of fifty pounds United States Currency which payment well & truly be made done, we bind ourselves our heirs, etc., jointly severally and firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals this 2d day of December 1819.

The condition of the above obligation that if there should be no legal marriage shortly to be solemnized between the above licensed Thomas Lincoln and Miss Sarah Johnston for which a license was this day issued.

Then the above obligation is to be void else to remain in full force and virtue in law.

Thomas Lincoln (Seal)

Christopher Bush (Seal)

Thos. Lincoln married 1st wife June 12, 1806. Nancy Hanks Lincoln died of "Milk Sick" Oct. 5th 1818.

Thos. Lincoln married Sarah Bush Johnston Dec. 2 or 3d 1819 - 2nd wife.

Nancy is buried at Lincoln City, Ind. Thos. and Sarah Bush Lincoln are buried at Shilo, Illinois.

Thos. Lincoln and Sarah Bush were old sweethearts and Nancy Hanks took him away from her.

Thos. Lincoln's Second Marriage

December 2d 1819

Prof. George Crume Hawes Valley, Ky. told me his great grand-father Ralph Crume, the husband of Mary Lincoln, a sister of Thos. Lincoln moved Thos. and his second wife Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln (with her two daughters and son) including all her household goods in a two horse wagon from Elizabethtown to Cloverport and they crossed the River Ohio to the Indiana farm (that Thos. had owned before the death of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, his first wife.)

Mrs. Ada L. Bungar
West Point, Ky

S. T. HOWEY, PRESIDENT

C. A. MONTGOMERY, VICE-PRESIDENT

G. E. McMURTRY, CASHIER

THE FARMERS BANK

OF VINE GROVE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$42,000.00

VINE GROVE, KY.

Sept 25-53

September 29, 1933

Mr. G. E. McMurtry, Cashier
Farmers Bank of Vine Grove
Vine Grove, Kentucky

My dear Mr. McMurtry:

Thank you very much for the letter and the further information about the grandmother of Abraham Lincoln.

It seems to me you have very good evidence just how the members of the family were buried and if the time comes, as it probably will, when these graves should be marked, I am sure your information will become very valuable to those who will do the marking.

Thanks also about the clipping from Washington County and as I was there two weeks ago at the formation of a historical society, of course I was advised about the traditions they had gathered.

I still hold, however, that the presence of the Widow Lincoln herself, as her signature implies, at in Jefferson County, indicates that that's where her husband was killed. Of course, there are at least a half dozen traditions as to where Abraham Lincoln the pioneer died and I do not know how we will ever be able to establish it to the satisfaction of all.

I am very happy to learn that the Lincoln Memorial Highway will pass through the Mill Creek county as I think it will add much to the interest of the traveler who is trying to follow the Lincolns in their migration.

Possibly you don't know that more than a year ago I called into this Foundation as my assistant Gerald McMurtry of Elizabethtown whom I knew quite well while living there.

Very sincerely yours,

LAW:LH

Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

Director

The Nall-Lincoln Subdivision

The fact that Thomas Lincoln bought land on Mill Creek in Hardin County is well affirmed by the public records. While purchase does not necessarily prove occupancy, it has been accepted generally that Thomas resided there with his mother, sister and brother-in-law from 1803 to 1806. Now we are able, by the use of private records in this case just as authentic as public records, to confirm the supposition that Thomas Lincoln actually worked his Mill Creek farm.

Bleakley and Montgomery, leading merchants at Elizabethtown, kept some day books which have been preserved and under the date of February 18, 1806, we find that Thomas Lincoln sold to this store 2400 pounds of pork and 494 pounds of beef, for which he received a credit of 21 pounds, 14 shillings and 1½ pence. This entry in the ledger clearly indicates that Thomas was operating a farm with sufficient pasturage and forage for cattle and hogs.

Inasmuch as there lived on this farm for a period of time, the fathers, grandmother and other relatives of Abraham Lincoln, one of the world's outstanding figures, it seems proper to call attention to the historical significance of the place.

Louis A. Warren

The Nall-Lincoln Subdivision

Thomas Lincoln, the father of the Sixteenth President purchased this plot of land from Dr. John F. Stoter on September 2, 1803.

The original farm consisted of approximately 238 acres. The purchase price was the sum of one hundred and eighteen ~~English~~ pounds. The original deed indicates that on this land there were numerous buildings and conveniences.

This Nall-Lincoln Subdivision is of particular interest because this portion of the original Lincoln farm contained the old cabin site.

This was Thomas Lincoln's first Kentucky farm and he resided permanently on this Mill Creek land with his mother and other relatives for about three years or until his marriage to Nancy Hanks.

When the President's father married Nancy Hanks on June 12, 1806, in Washington County he immediately returned to Hardin County with his bride. It is believed the couple resided at Mill Creek until he could build a cabin in Elizabethtown.

On October, 27, 1814, the pioneer Lincoln sold his Mill Creek property to Charles Melton. In closing the transaction he signed the deed of conveyance by inscribing his signature, but his wife made her mark as she apparently was unable to write. Because of a mistake in the deed calls Lincoln lost more than one-seventh of his total acreage and eighteen pounds of his original investment.

Did young Abraham Lincoln ever visit this Mill Creek farm? It would seem probable that Thomas Lincoln with his wife, daughter, and small son residing on Knob Creek (now Larue County) would occasionally

travel as far as Mill Creek to visit the childrens paternal grandmother, Bathsheba Lincoln and their aunt and uncle, Nancy and William Brumfield, who lived on the farm until 1814.

Certainly young Abraham Lincoln traveled through the Mill Creek section of Hardin County late in the year 1816 when the family of Thomas migrated to Indiana. Surely they must have stopped and inquired of Charles Melton and his wife, Sibba, of the extent of their crops, of old friends, of the weather and Indiana.

Traveling on a distance of about five miles the Lincolns visited the Brumfield farm, where Bathsheba and the Brumfields resided. After a few days visit the Lincoln caravan moved on to Indiana where Thomas would do some more pioneering and where young Abraham would tread the path of destiny.

R. Gerald McMurtry

Carolyn Cole

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R. Gerald McMurtry

THE MILL CREEK LINCOLN FARM

The only farm Thomas Lincoln ever owned in Kentucky that had a clear title.

MILL-LINCOLN SUBDIVISION

Land Transactions
Mill Creek Farm, Hardin County, Ky.

Division	Date	Consideration	Grantee	Acres
Original	Sept. 23, 1803	John F. Slater	Thomas Lincoln	238
	Sept. 23, 1803	John F. Slater	Charles Nelson	183
	Sept. 23, 1803	John F. Slater	John Nelson	183
	Sept. 23, 1803	John F. Slater	John Nelson	183
	Sept. 23, 1803	John F. Slater	John Nelson	183
	Sept. 23, 1803	John F. Slater	John Nelson	183
	Sept. 23, 1803	John F. Slater	John Nelson	183
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Traveling on a distance of about five miles the Lincolns visited the Drummfield farm where Bathsheba and the Drummfields resided. After a few days visit the Lincoln caravan moved on to Indiana where Thomas would do some more pioneering and where young Abraham would tread the path of destiny.

R. Gerald M. Murphy, The Kentucky Lincolns on Mill Creek, 1939, Department of Lincolniana, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee.

The Mill-Lincoln Subdivision

The fact that Thomas Lincoln bought land on Mill Creek in Hardin County is well attested in the public records. While purchase does not necessarily prove occupancy, it has been accepted generally that Thomas resided there with his mother, sister and brother-in-law from 1803 to 1806. Now we are able by these records to prove occupancy in this case just as authentic as a title record, to confirm the supposition that Thomas Lincoln actually worked his Mill Creek farm.

Blackley and Kensington, leading merchants at Elizabethtown, kept some inventory which have been preserved and quote the date of February 18, 1806, as finding that Thomas Lincoln sold to this store two pounds of pork and 494 pounds of beef, for which he received a credit of 21 pounds, 14 shillings and 2 pence. This entry in the ledger clearly indicates that Thomas was operating a farm with sufficient pasture and forage for cattle and sheep.

Inasmuch as there lived on this farm for a period of time, the father, grandmother and other relatives of Abraham Lincoln, one of the nation's outstanding figures, it seems proper to call attention to the historical significance of the place.

Louis A. Warren.

Property of
Mervin Lee Noll

Surveyed by Carl A. Knight
Feb. 25, 1956
Scale 1" = 200'

Sign to Point To Lincoln Graveyard

Marker to Cite State Neglect of Roadway

By TOM WALLACE.

(Copyright, 1937, by N. A. N. A., Inc.)

Elizabethtown, Ky., Sept. 6.—Citizens of Vine Grove and Elizabethtown, in an effort to shame the Commonwealth of Kentucky into improving a road, will erect at Rogersville, on Dixie Highway, a signboard bearing the following inscription:

"The Lincoln Cemetery Memorial, Kentucky State Park No. 17. Two and one-half miles east of here lie buried in the Old Mill Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, Bersheba Lincoln, grandmother of President Abraham Lincoln and four other members of the family.

Other Graves Cited.

"This pioneer church and cemetery was established in 1800 and was abandoned in 1854. Many members of distinguished pioneer families are interred in this ancient burial plot.

"William Brumfield Homestead, where Bersheba Lincoln spent the declining years of her life, one mile east of cemetery.

"Road impassable except in very dry weather."

The only marker at the grave of Bersheba Lincoln is a thin slab of native limestone, picked up in a field or in a creek bed and untouched by a chisel.

Identification of the grave has been preserved locally and is unquestioned.

Slab Is Broken.

As a reflector of financial circumstances of the Lincolns, the mossy slab is considered by many Kentuckians more interesting and more valuable than any tomb money could buy.

Vandals have broken off about one-third of it and carried the fragments away as souvenirs.

If the State should build a road to the cemetery, without first protecting it, demolition of the marker probably would be soon completed. Paying a custodian to guard a few unfenced graves in a thicket, the site of a no longer existent church, three miles from an improved road has not appealed to the State although the bit of ground has been accepted as a park.

Signboard Marks Route to Cemetery

But Road to Burial Plot
For Lincoln Family Is

"Impassable."

Incl. *Stev* 9-7-37

By TOM WALLACE.

(Copyright, 1937, by the North American
Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

Elizabethtown, Ky., Sept. 6.—Citizens of Vine Grove and Elizabethtown, in an effort to shame the commonwealth of Kentucky into improving a road, will erect at Rogersville, on Dixie highway, a signboard bearing the following inscription:

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"This pioneer church and ceme-

tery was established in 1800 and was abandoned in 1854. Many members of distinguished pioneer families are interred in this ancient burial plot.

Road Impassable.

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An Opportunity to Help the County

At this time of year when a road program is being planned for the State the matter of construction of a short section of highway between 31-W and a plot known as the "Kentucky Park No. 17," should not be overlooked.

Too long already has this been pushed aside in favor of other projects, or forgotten entirely.

True, this park is only a burying ground, but it is a burying ground of Bersheba Lincoln, the grandmother of a man twice-elected President of the United States, the man who stands out as one of the greatest, if not the greatest President this nation has had in its 164 years of existence.

It is not, however, our purpose to extol the virtues of any man here, but again to point out that here lies Hardin county's greatest historical attraction, inaccessible to the great number of tourists who annually come this direction.

Two aunts of Abraham Lincoln, Mary Lincoln Crume and Nancy Lincoln Brumfield, also are buried in this cemetery.

The cemetery is five miles from the Dixie highway at Rogersville, as the present circuitous route goes—only two and a half miles in a straight line. Lincoln historians, practically the only persons who ever try to get over the rough path (so-called a road) never attempt it a second time.

The right-of-ways along this road were granted prior to 1937, but, so far, nothing has been done toward the actual building of the road.

The construction of this two-and-a-half-mile stretch and building it the few remaining miles to the Shepherdsville road, would mean more to Hardin county and perhaps Kentucky than the building of any other 50-mile stretch in the State.

:o:

Football

Many people will agree with the opinion of Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, that "football has been a major handicap to education in the United States."

Many others are as sincere in their conviction that football is necessary as it does keep an institution in the eyes of the public.

Dr. Hutchins expressed himself in explaining that his university would abandon inter-collegiate football. He believes that football has done much to create a popular misconception of a university and to make people believe that it is a kindergarten or a country club. He does not think football is necessary to a healthy and satisfactory undergraduate life because there are no advantages that are unique and exclusive to the game.

Undoubtedly, institutions of learning have permitted the football tail to wag the dog of education. There are many campuses where the outcome of the football schedule is more important, in the eyes of students and sometimes members of the faculty, than the progressive development of the individuals

PAGE TWO

Hardin County Enterprise

"Just a Friendly Newspaper"

TELEPHONE—DIAL 2178

Elizabethtown, Kentucky

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
AND THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1926, at the postoffice at Elizabethtown, Ky., under the Act of March 8, 1897.

WESLEY E. CARTER, *Editor-Publisher*
C. J. RICHMONSON, *Advertising Manager*

Parties writing to have address of paper changed will please give old address as well as new.

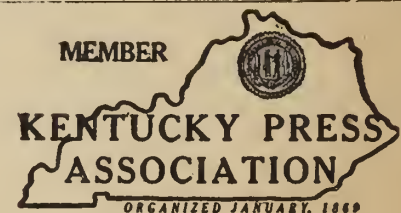
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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Foreign Advertising Representative—
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION



Awarded FIRST place for "best front page" and "best editorial page" of any weekly or semi-weekly in State by Kentucky Press Association, 1937.

Awarded FIRST place as "best all-around newspaper" of any weekly or semi-weekly in State by Kentucky Press Association, 1938.

Dr. Lewis A. Warren
Fort Wayne Ind
Dear Dr. Warren

Vine Grove Ky
July 27-1900

I want you to stop by here some
day as I want you to see the signature
of Mrs. Brumfield who married Nancy Ann
Lincoln, and also to get a small cedar
tree which one of my daughters carefully took
up from the top of Grand Lincoln's grave—
she took up two very young cedars but a tourist
woman from N.W. Iowa begged so hard for
one of them that she gave her the smallest
one, and I guess it now is proudly shown
in New County of Iowa—

a great many I want try to get out there, but many
fail, and go home and give the state a black eye,
but our County seat politicians only want to show
sawdust the County Seat Town—

Lincoln history hunting people have been plentiful
last year until the roads got so bad they were
advised to get a mule team, two bar loads from
Iowa the same day, and each said some very
unflattering things about Kentucky in general—

I enclose some clippings which maybe you have
not seen and which maybe you would like to read—
you understand the little cedar tree is here for you only,
and is growing until you come and get it—

Before the roads got bad a man from Cleveland Ohio was
here—made both stations & moving picture and took down
quite a lot of short hand—said would hear from him
later,

Yours truly
J. E. McKinstry

This 5 mile road was placed in the Kentucky Highway System by the Kentucky Legislature in 1926, and ordered built by our Fiscal Court in 1933. In the year of 1937 an amendment was added to the Court Order of 1933, Stating that this road should follow the old land marks of a wagon road built in 1802, see Order Book No.1 Page 345 Hardin County Court, many of the old road marks are uncultivated land are yet plains to be seen, and follows the best grade crossing on Mill Creek just south of Buffalo, ^{Run} thence up Buffalo River the old marks to where it joined to what was then known as the Salt Lick Road later changed to the Shepherdsville Road, now a Federal Highway. If built on or near these old road marks it will become a part of the Lincoln Memorial Highway in Kentucky just as will the part of the Shepherdsville Road from where this Road connects it into Elizabethtown.

About 2½ miles East of the Dixie Highway following these old road marks we find the old cemetery of the first regular Baptist Church of Mill Creek organized prior to 1800 in which are the remains of five members of the Lincoln family, and many other pioneers who helped to civilize this part of Kentucky. About one mile on East is the old Lincoln Brumfield Homestead where they lived and died: Bershelie Lincoln the President's grandmother in 1833 his Aunt Nancy Ann Lincoln Brumfield in 1843 and others of the family later, and all in this old cemetery, very likely the only well marked and well known burial place in Kentucky of President Lincoln's family and kin.

This road would connect two Federal Highways about 12 miles North of Elizabethtown and three miles South of Fort Knox Military Reservation and open up to Tourist a new Lincoln Shrine that has been kept out of sight of the Public for many years. It would also give the Mill Creek Valley its first hard road.

We want this Road Named The Bush in Lincoln Parkway

*As There Any way you could help us with
the Highway Commission, by saying you
thought this would be a good drawing
Card for Tourist, likely the best in
Hardin County and would keep the State
in the way of Gasoline Revenue —
I think The Good Road Bluffed you and
a Crowd once in time —*

March 11, 1940

Mr. G. E. McMurtry
Vine Grove, Kentucky

My dear Mr. McMurtry:

I have been out of the office for some weeks on a speaking itinerary and find your letter here upon my return. Most certainly I would like to be in Kentucky and would be pleased indeed to have the little tree you mention but I do not think I will be there very soon as my engagements are quite full from now up into May.

It is to be regretted that the state does not build a road but perhaps Johnson who once lived in Elizabethtown may take some interest in the project.

If I knew any way I could possibly help you in this effort I certainly would be glad to do so.

I am still hoping that you will find someone somewhere who does have some definite information about the mother-in-law of William Johnson. It is still a very great problem as to who she definitely was and I hope out of old papers somewhere we may get some definite information about her.

Very truly yours,

LAW:PW
L.A. Warren

Director

Lincoln's birthplace

Hardin Countians say it was there

The Mill Creek farm in Hardin County once owned by Thomas Lincoln has been converted into a park, Lincoln Farm Park, that opened its gates Sunday with an offer of \$5,000 to anyone who can prove Abraham Lincoln was not born there. The farm is off Batle Training road.

Marvin Nall, a descendant of Thomas Lincoln

and owner of the farm, and Harry Magers, who wrote a book three years ago claiming the 16th President had been born on the Mill Creek farm rather than the Sinking Spring farm in LaRue County, have developed the 130-acre farm into a park. No admission is being charged.

Magers said he had

studied the Mill Creek farm "for 20 years" since the day he first came across mention of Thomas Lincoln owning it while researching real estate records in the Hardin County Courthouse. Magers is a real estate broker.

Hardin County records reveal that Thomas Lincoln bought the farm in 1803 and sold it in 1814, five

years after the birth of Abraham, Magers said. Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809.

The real estate broker said the records also show Thomas Lincoln owned two town lots in Elizabethtown during this time.

"Now the question is, if Thomas Lincoln owned a 200-acre farm with a

two-story house, owned two lots in Elizabethtown, and was an active citizen - records show he served on juries, was a jailer and a prison guard - why was Abraham Lincoln born in a small one room log cabin miles away on a farm his family didn't own?" Magers said to a staff writer of the Elizabethtown News-Enterprise.

Nall said ownership of

the farm, has not been outside family hands since 1803 and he was "raised with the story of Abe Lincoln being born here."

When the Sinking Spring farm near Hodgenville was being recognized by the National Park Service as Abraham Lincoln's birthplace in 1909, Nall said his family did nothing about it because: no one gave a damn about Abe Lincoln."

Lincoln's 'roots' traced to Knox

By Sp4 DAVID P. GOGUEN, based on information compiled by local historian PAUL URBANUS and the MILL CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH HISTORY COMMITTEE

When the drama *Roots* made its television debut several years ago, there was a heightened interest among Americans to research family lineage.

While tracing their family trees, many people discovered a number of fascinating facts about their heritage. As a result, these individuals gained a new sense of pride in themselves and their accomplishments.

In the same tradition, one can trace the roots of America and feel the same sense of pride by taking a closer look at some of the people responsible for making the country what it is today. One of the more prominent of these individuals is Abraham Lincoln.

But, in tracing the "Great Emancipator's" roots, one need only to go back a mere generation in his life to discover an interesting fact that contributes to the historical significance of Fort Knox and the State of Kentucky. The fact concerns Lincoln's grandmother who is buried in the southeast corner of the installation.

Nestled in a thickly forested area within a few miles of the Wilson Road gate, the graves of Bathsheba Lincoln and a number of other early regional settlers lay virtually unknown

to the surrounding populace. Access to the site can only be made by traversing a dirt and gravel road off of 7th Armored Division Road.

The cemetery, which was the burial ground for the Mill Creek community, was appropriately named after Lincoln in 1931 when a non-profit organization secured the land from trustees of the Mill Creek Baptist Church. Soon after, it was turned over to the State of Kentucky and designated a State Park.

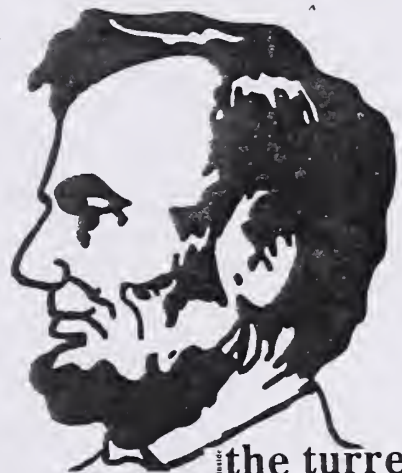
In 1942, the cemetery became part of Fort Knox when the government acquired thousands of acres of land to expand the post's boundaries.

A journey to the rustic burial ground can prove to be a worthwhile experience for those who are interested in the history of early America and the 'roots' of our sixteenth president.

Shaded by a variety of trees, the humble plot is surrounded by a chain-link fence. On a calm day, the trickling of nearby Mill Creek can be heard amongst the singing of birds and buzzing insects.

At the entrance, a path worn into the weed-filled grass winds its way between old, weather-beaten headstones to a gravemaker that bears the inscription: *Bathsheba or Bersheba Lincoln, whose grandson was the sixteenth president of the United States married Captain Abraham*

See LINCOLN, backpage



the turret
Fort Knox, Ky., June 16, 1983

Lincoln

•Continued from page 1A

Lincoln in Virginia, accompanied him over the mountains to Kentucky, worked by his side to create a landed estate until he was killed by the Indians in May, 1786.

According to local historian Paul W. Urbahns, Bathsheba Lincoln most likely was named after a biblical character (the Bathsheba credited with writing the thirty-first Proverb). She married Captain Abraham Lincoln (the president's grandfather) in Augusta County, Virginia in 1770. Captain Lincoln earned his rank while serving in the Augusta County Militia during the Revolutionary War. President Lincoln was named after his grandfather.

After making the long, perilous journey into Kentucky, Bathsheba and Abraham, along with their five children, settled in a block house in Jefferson County.

In May, 1786, Captain Lincoln was shot by an Indian while tending the fields with his three sons. A popular account of his murder concedes that 8-year-old Thomas (the president's father), stood petrified at his dying father's side while the eldest son Mordecai ran to their nearby cabin, grabbed a rifle, and shot an Indian attempting to scalp the dead man and kill the boy.

Years later, President Lincoln would say that the story of the killing of his grandfather (probably told to him by his father) was the most "vivid recollection" that he had of his childhood.

Soon after, the widower Bathsheba and her family (all aged 15 or under), moved to Washington County for safety reasons. Bathsheba stayed until she moved with her youngest daughter who married and settled in the Mill Creek Community. Bathsheba spent the last years of her life on the Brumfield farm that is now on the Fort Knox reservation.

Today, the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery carries a very special significance to some local resi-

dents—especially members of the Mill Creek Baptist Church who have ancestors in the plot. In fact, the foundation stones of the first Mill Creek Baptist Church can still be seen in the northwest corner of the cemetery.

To get to the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, take 7th Armored Division Road (just past the Wilson Road gate) about three

miles toward Radcliff. The Lincoln Memorial Cemetery Road is on the left at the crest of a hill. The dirt road is passable by car, although some sections must be negotiated slowly.

Authors note: Special thanks to the Mill Creek Baptist Church and historian Paul Urbahns for providing the historical information in this article.



Local historian Paul Urbahns examines Bathsheba Lincoln's grave.

Mill Creek Farm is located 6 miles north of Elizabethtown on
Battle Training Road # 434 - this is a State and Federal highway.

The farm is 12 miles west of the Kentucky Turnpike
2½ miles east of Highway # 31W and 1/2 mile west of the Shepherdsville Road

Insurance

HOKE INSURANCE AGENCY
28 PUBLIC SQUARE
ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY



ILLINOIS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

"The Future of Gold Is at Stake"

By PER JACOBSSON

Economic Adviser, Bank for International Settlements

THE gold standard during the depression, and Germany's credit expansion in the 'thirties . . . How equilibrium was maintained. Need for understanding of conditions to be fulfilled for sound functioning of monetary system . . . Importance of submitting to the "discipline" a stable international monetary system demands.

(From an address before the Swiss Bankers' Association.)

THE gold question has always been an interesting one. In the Old Testament we read about the golden calf, and from Asia Minor comes the instructive story of King Midas. Today discussions on gold excite more interest than ever before. The point at issue is no longer whether a greater or lesser modification should be made within the scope of the gold standard (a devaluation, for instance), but what shall happen to our whole monetary system: is it possible to have a currency without any metallic basis?—that is the question. In other words, the whole future of gold is at stake.

First of all it is necessary to consider *why* the international gold standard broke down after 1929. . . . If we inquire into the causes of this collapse, we find that the responsibility for what happened would seem to rest, in the first place, upon certain political measures. Under the Versailles Treaty great reparation claims were made which, it was generally held in economic circles, could not possibly be met. It is true that for a few years the stipulated payments were kept up, but only thanks to substantial international credits. Soon, however, these credits proved to be an extremely dangerous expedient since, being largely at short term, they put a still heavier strain on the balances of payments. In addition, the commercial policy of various countries was entirely at fault: instead of facilitating the transfer of the sums to be paid, a number of countries raised their customs tariffs, thus seriously hindering the payment of the regular debt service and of the reparation commitments. When in 1930

a substantial increase in customs duties was impending in the United States, American economists almost unanimously declared that this increase, if it were put into effect, would cause great difficulties in the system of international payment; the increase was nevertheless made and in the following year—1931—American bankers suddenly called in the short-term credits that they had granted to European countries. The resulting strain was insupportable and I would only observe that any other monetary system would likewise have broken down, perhaps with still more disastrous repercussions than those which followed the collapse of the gold standard.

That after the last war American commercial policy—like the policy of numerous other countries—was in many respects quite mistaken is now generally admitted. Today the Americans themselves criticize the policy of those years with surprising acuity. No-

body has more clearly condemned the short-sightedness of his country's economic isolation policy than Sumner Welles in various speeches during the last year. And the aim of Cordell Hull's consistent activity has been to get rid of excessive customs barriers and other obstacles to trade.

These are in my opinion the chief reasons why the gold standard broke down in the 'thirties. But a few other causes might be mentioned as hav-

ing doubtless contributed to the débâcle. When the gold standard was restored in the 'twenties, the attempts to establish a natural balance in costs and prices between the various countries were not altogether success-

(Continued on page 28)



Depository at Fort Knox, housing U. S. gold bullion reserves.

German system and pick out what is pleasing—namely, the credit expansion—neglecting all the rest, will not do.

In almost all countries a huge credit expansion, accompanied by the nearest possible approach to full production, has now been the result of increased armaments occasioned by the war, and this has inevitably meant less consideration for the consumer. Everywhere prices and wages are controlled; the various countries have, in effect, proceeded to apply more and more the German methods of price control and wage stops.

If we now turn to the problems of monetary relationships in the future, it must at once be emphasized that the position after the war is still far from clear. It is my personal opinion that most of the statements made in speeches and publications regarding post-war economic and monetary plans should be accepted with great reserve.

* * *

THE measures to be taken immediately after the war will be determined by the difficulties then arising, and it will be some time before considerations of principle gradually impose their weight.

There are not so many methods to choose between when it comes to providing sufficient elasticity in external payments. In theory it would be possible for the whole world to choose the currency of a single country as a basis for its monetary reserves; but, quite apart from the fact that political implications make such a development unlikely, it is clear that under a system of that kind the currencies of the other countries would be to a very great extent dependent upon the financial and economic policy of the central country. The confidence generally enjoyed by sterling before 1914 was due, among other things, to

the fact that in London gold could at any time be bought with sterling at a price that fluctuated within very narrow limits. If the newly-created currency system of the future did not offer the same possibility of obtaining gold, there would be nothing to depend upon but one's confidence in the central currency and, should times of crisis return again, it would soon be apparent how far such confidence was still justified. But, if it is a question of including something besides foreign exchange in the monetary reserves of the central banks, then recourse to gold is almost inevitable. Hence it is not surprising that competent circles

Before 1914, when the gold standard had free play, movements of gold not only served for the settlement of balances but also influenced the credit policy of the different countries and ultimately the supply of means of payment to their economies. It has often been said that this function of gold can never be revived.

This brings us to a very difficult problem which is of fundamental importance but nevertheless is unlikely to find a uniform solution. So long as the war lasts, the various countries in their domestic credit policy will pay scant attention to changes in gold reserves and foreign assets. All the same, it should be observed that for many countries it is no easy matter to prevent movements in foreign assets (including clearing balances) from affecting the volume of credit. Such movements exercise upon the credit structure certain direct influences which as a rule cannot be neutralized without special measures.

* * *

THESE influences are usually strongest when the changes in the foreign assets represent a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments; in such cases they are usually indicative of disequilibrium which, at any rate in normal times, calls for correction. . . . We know now — taught by bitter experience—that a lack of equilibrium can

have devastating consequences. . . . Even in a multilateral clearing system, equilibrium must be maintained if the system is to work smoothly. It is all a question of whether the various countries are prepared to take measures which may be unpleasant but are certainly necessary in order to insure international equilibrium. According to individual circumstances, not only prices but also wages might possibly have to be reduced. Now



BUY WAR BONDS

3rd War Loan

generally recognize the utility of gold as a liquid means of payment between countries and thus as a component of monetary reserves.

In this connection the question of cost will hardly be of decisive importance. It is true that the continuous extraction of gold from the earth is a costly process, but other monetary systems are also expensive—perhaps just as expensive as the gold system, if all factors are carefully considered.

days a change in the discount rate cannot be relied upon to effect an automatic adjustment of wages.

The monetary authorities alone are no longer in a position to give effect to a policy of cost adjustment: to be successful, they must be assisted by direct action of the main economic groups in the country (including the labor organization). Cooperation of labor or resistance by labor may make all the difference with regard to the monetary policy that can be pursued.

* * *

THERE are likely to be cases of maladjustments in which correction will have to be made by a depreciation of the currency, since in normal circumstances reductions of wages by anything like 20 or 30 per cent might well expose the social fabric to too great a strain and too heavily increase the burden of public and private indebtedness. On the other hand, a maladjustment which would be corrected by a reduction of costs by, say, only 10 per cent, should be rectified in that way rather than by altering exchange rates.

In normal times adjustments on this scale are usually sufficient to insure stable exchange rates. A widespread understanding of the conditions to be fulfilled for a sound functioning of the monetary system is very desirable. . . . In smaller countries—such as Sweden and Switzerland, where prosperity depends to so great an extent on the export trade—the working classes are as a rule more alive to the necessity of cost adjustment than in large countries, where the domestic market is of prime importance. Owing to their dependence on the world market the smaller countries realize that their economic flexibility must suffer no diminution—otherwise their often surprisingly high standard of living could not, in the long run, be maintained. In the end everything depends on whether countries are prepared to submit to the discipline which membership in a stable international monetary system demands.

There are no doubt many who think that a more dynamic economic policy could be pursued if there were no need to pay attention to gold parities and gold movements. They may be cherishing an illusion, however, for other systems, such as the multilateral clearing house, also call for a high degree of discipline, if they are to function at all. Before 1914 it was one of the great advantages of the international gold standard that it effectually insured voluntary discipline in the monetary policy of the various countries without its being necessary for their sovereignty to be restricted. When the war is over, one of the first tasks will be to prevent inflation in the countries most seriously affected.

Secondly, in order to insure a durable equilibrium, both financial and economic, the granting of monetary credits and other support will be of the utmost importance. But, unless handled in a

clear-sighted manner, credit assistance may be a dangerous expedient.

In credit and currency policy, as in other human concerns, nothing lasting can be constructed without understanding and effort. In the past, gold has proved a useful auxiliary as a technical means and for the maintenance of discipline. Even in the Old Testament it was recognized that more than that is needed: "How much better is it to get wisdom than gold! and to get understanding rather to be chosen than silver!"

The monetary collapse in the 'thirties has taught us it is by no means sufficient merely to reestablish the gold standard with the aid of loans. Only a system designed and handled with great wisdom can effectively guarantee ordered monetary conditions. It is not a matter of merely applying automatic rules but of fulfilling certain fundamental conditions, lest monetary chaos return once more.

"The United States—An Object Lesson"

(Continued from page 9)

men, that the Constitution of the United States was one of the most perfect instruments of government ever devised by man. It combined realism and idealism, freedom and authority, legislative control and executive independence, State rights and unity. It made changes possible though not too easy. The monument built by the Fathers and Founders remains, to this day, unimpaired, a safe shelter for the liberties of the nation.

Equally important is the fact that the régime is unanimously accepted by all parties. All Americans do not agree all the time on all things. But they agree on the Constitution. None of them wishes to modify it otherwise than by Constitutional means. Here lies the secret of internal peace. As long as the continuance of the form of government, and of the Bill of Rights, is guaranteed by all and to all, the minority can accept without fear the rule of the majority. It is only when political parties begin to advocate violence,

dictatorship or revolution, that peaceful self-government becomes impossible, which explains why in France, between 1934 and 1940, democracy ceased to work as well as it does here or in England.

To be sure, American institutions could not and should not be adopted by European nations without adequate transformations. Circumstances are different. Past history must be taken into account. Yet all European countries might learn much from the example of America. From that great object lesson in self-government, they can learn, first that as Webster said, the popular form is practicable, but also that it is practicable only when a spirit of compromise prevails, and when the majority is ready to guarantee all minorities the enjoyment of the Bill of Rights. If America, after this dreadful upheaval, can make clear to European factions the real nature of self-government, then not only the war, but also the peace will have been won.

Only Gold Ft. Knox Boss Owns Is In His Teeth

Albert Evans, Custodian Of \$13 Billion Treasure, Isn't Awed By It Any More

FT. KNOX, Ky., Feb. 25 (AP) — Most of Albert Evans' friends take everything he says with a grain of gold dust.

It's natural, because they consider him the "richest man in the world" since he became the nation's chief guardian last month of the 13 billion dollars in gold bullion stored here.

What does Evans think of the job?

"In my line, you see nothing but gold. Big piles of it stacked high. And you handle it, weigh it, sit on it, sleep on it. Soon you take it for granted. It just doesn't impress you anymore."

It does impress others. If Evans is in a restaurant with friends, he's expected to pick up the check.

"You can afford it, Al, you work in the gold vault," they tell him.

When acquaintances spot him on the street, they walk up, palms extended, and ask:

"How about some of those gold scraps, Al? What's that you have in the bag, gold?"

Lives Modest Private Life

The 56-year-old official tries to make them understand that all that glitters is not Evans.

"I live in a small apartment and drive a small car. The only gold I have is in my two front teeth," he quips.

Evans' job has had little effect on his wife and two daughters.

"We live a normal life," he says. "Gold is an old story to my family. I've been connected with it for years."

Evans' first official contact with gold came in 1923 when he was employed by the U.S. government assay office in New York City. His background in metallurgy and engineering—he studied at the University of Michigan—helped him get the job.

Felt Morgan Bomb Blast

During that era of jazz and soap-box fanatics, Evans had his closest brush with death.

"One day I'm crossing the street and almost got blown up by a bomb someone had hidden in a wagon parked in front of the Morgan bank. This person didn't like

still visible on the front of the Morgan bank."

By the time Uncle Sam discarded the gold standard, Evans had acquired a reputation as a gold wizard.

His ability caught the eye of the Treasury Department and in 1937 the Dunkirk, N.Y.; native was transferred here to help prepare for arrival of the gold bullion.

Checked It To Satisfy GOP

The gold is rarely counted. Evans said the last check was made in the spring of 1933 "when the national administration changed hands."

"We checked 10 per cent of the bullion by volume and 10 per cent by value, arriving at the 13 billion dollar figure."

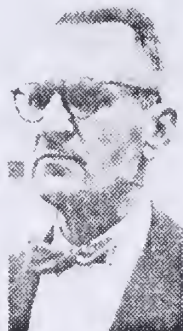
Evans said the 1933 check was made "to satisfy some people in Congress. They weren't sure all the gold was here." Prior to that, he added, "there hadn't been a count in 20 years. There is no general rule on this. We, however, check each gold shipment sent here."

Many Write In For Bricks

Each week, hundreds of letters cross his desk from youngsters, frustrated prospectors and the plain curious. They usually start the say way: "Dear sir, please send me a gold brick."

"The answer, naturally, is no," said Evans.

"You can go just so far with philanthropy in this business."



Albert Evans

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Albert Evans

CEREMONIES

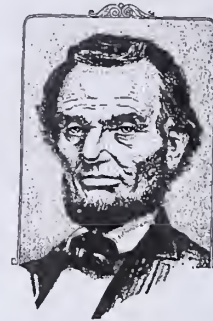
HONORING

BERSHEBA LINCOLN

Grandmother of President Abraham Lincoln

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

Kentucky Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission
 Illinois Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission
 Kentucky Civil War Roundtable
 Hardin County Historical Society
 Elizabethtown Chamber of Commerce
 Keith Monument Company
 US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox



LINCOLN MEMORIAL CEMETERY

(On the Military Reservation)

FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

MAY 18, 1960

CEREMONY AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL CEMETERY

MILL CREEK -- 2:00 P.M.

Color Guard - - - - - US ARMY ARMOR CENTER
 Invocation - - - - - DR. W. W. SLIDER, Pastor, Memorial Methodist Church, Elizabethtown
 Address of Welcome - - - - GENERAL W. PAUL JOHNSON, Commanding Officer, Fort Knox, Kentucky
 Selection - - - - - 158th Army Band
 Remarks - - - - - MR. GLEN D. PALMER, Director, Department of Conservation State of Illinois
 Introduction of Governor William G. Stratton
 Mr. William H. Townsend, Chairman
 Kentucky Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission and
 Member, National Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission
 Presentation of Bersheba Lincoln Memorial
 HON. WILLIAM G. STRATTON, Governor of Illinois
 Response - - - - - HON. BERT T. COMBS, Governor of Kentucky
 Selection - - - - - Elizabethtown High School Ensemble
 MRS. JOYCE COWLEY, Director
 Placing of Wreath at graveside - DR. LOUIS A. WARREN, Director Emeritus, Lincoln National Life Foundation
 Benediction - - - - - DR. LOUIS A. WARREN
 The National Anthem - - - - 158th Army Band

Presiding: MR. W. BURTON COWLEY, President
 Hardin County Historical Society

GOVERNORS BANQUET

ELIZABETHTOWN COUNTRY CLUB -- 7:00 P.M.

Invocation - - - - - CHAPLAIN (LT. COL.) DONALD F. CARTER, Fort Knox, Kentucky
 Address of Welcome - - - - MR. LEONARD T. BEAN, Mayor, Elizabethtown, Kentucky
 Presentation of Official Party and Special Guests
 MR. WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND
 Introduction of Guest Speaker - DR. RHEA A. TAYLOR, Executive Director, Kentucky Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission
 Address - - - - - DR. R. GERALD McMURTRY, Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation, Member, National Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission
 Benediction - - - - - CHAPLAIN (LT. COL.) DONALD F. CARTER

HEADQUARTERS US ARMY ARMOR CENTER
Fort Knox, Kentucky

6 May 1960

ITINERARY
for visit of

Governor Bert C. Combs, State of Kentucky
Governor William G. Stratton, State of Illinois
and official party, Guests at Bathsheba Lincoln Memorial Ceremony

Local Escort Officers

Capt G. E. Carroll, USAARMC and
Capt E. J. Chappell, USAARMC

Wednesday, 18 May 1960

<u>TIME</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE</u>
1220-1230	Arrive Fort Knox, Building 1101	
1230-1235	Greeting by CG, USAARMC	ADC
1235-1240	Honors (Front of Bldg 1101)	G3
1240-1345	Official luncheon, Brick Mess	Sec-Mgr, Off Open Mess
1345-1405	En route to Mill Creek	Escort Officers
1405-1505	Lincoln Memorial Ceremony	
1505-1525	En route to Bldg 1101	Escort Officers
1525-1545	Briefing, Hq USAARMC	G2
1545-1630	Tour of Fort Knox	Escort Officers
1630-1710	En route to Elizabethtown, Kentucky	Escort Officers
		AIBKI

Inscription on front

Bathsheba or
Bersheba Lincoln
Whose Grandson Was the
Sixteenth President of the
United States, Married Captain
Abraham Lincoln in Virginia,
Accompanied Him Over the
Mountains to Kentucky, Worked
By His Side to Create a Landed
Estate, Until He Was Killed by
The Indians in May, 1786.

####

Inscription back

The inset stone in the base of this tombstone is a
piece from the shaft of the Abraham Lincoln Tomb
in Springfield, Illinois.

Presented to the Hardin County Historical Society
for the People of the Commonwealth of Kentucky by the

State of Illinois

William G. Stratton, Governor

April 30, 1960

Lincoln Cemetery, St. Mem. Pk., near U. S. 31W, 12 Miles No. of Elizabethtown, Ky.



Where Abraham Lincoln's Grandmother and Aunt are Buried

9863-H

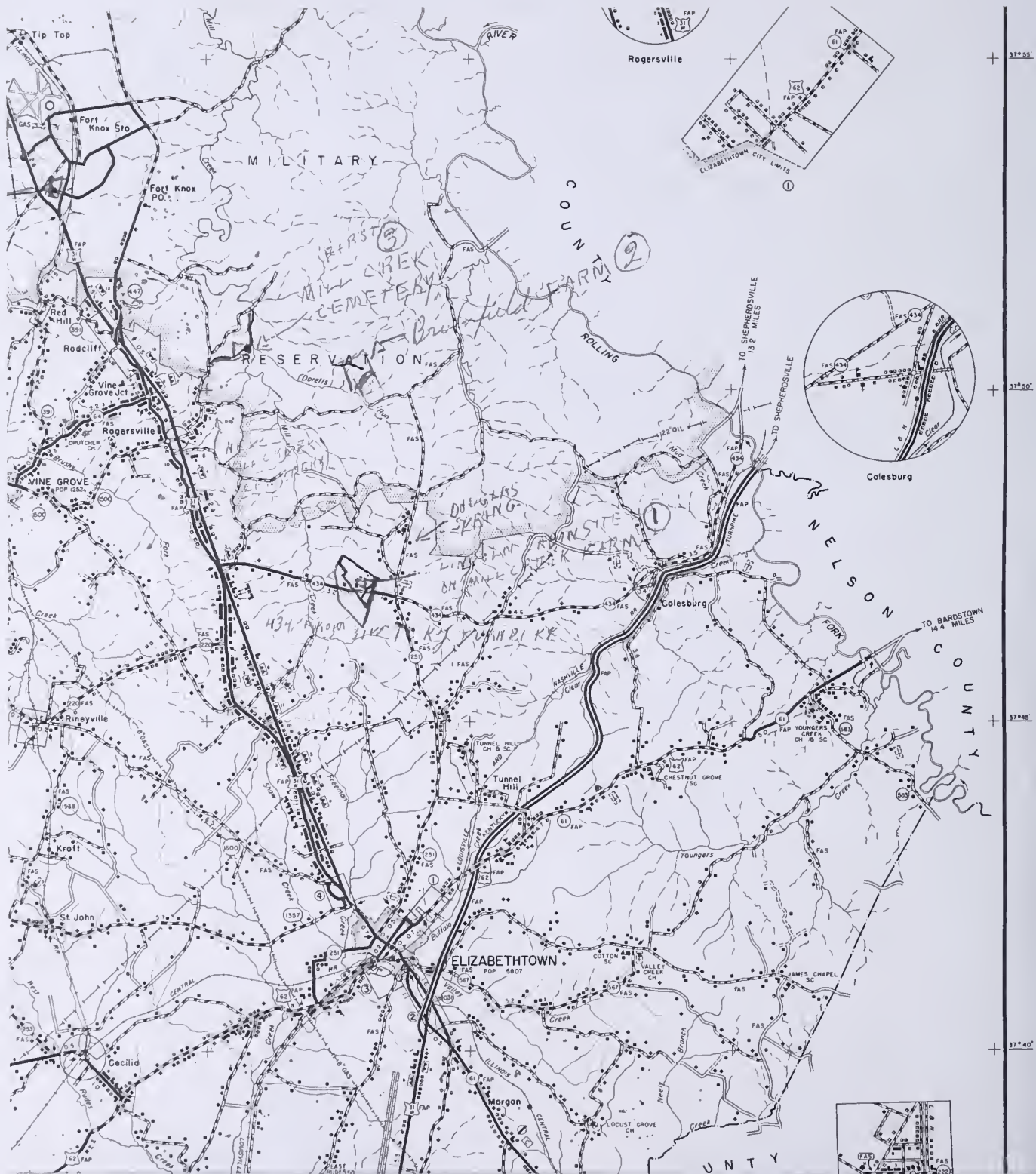
Abraham Lincoln's Grandmother, Bersheba
Lincoln and his Aunt Nancy Lincoln Brumfield
are buried in this cemetery.

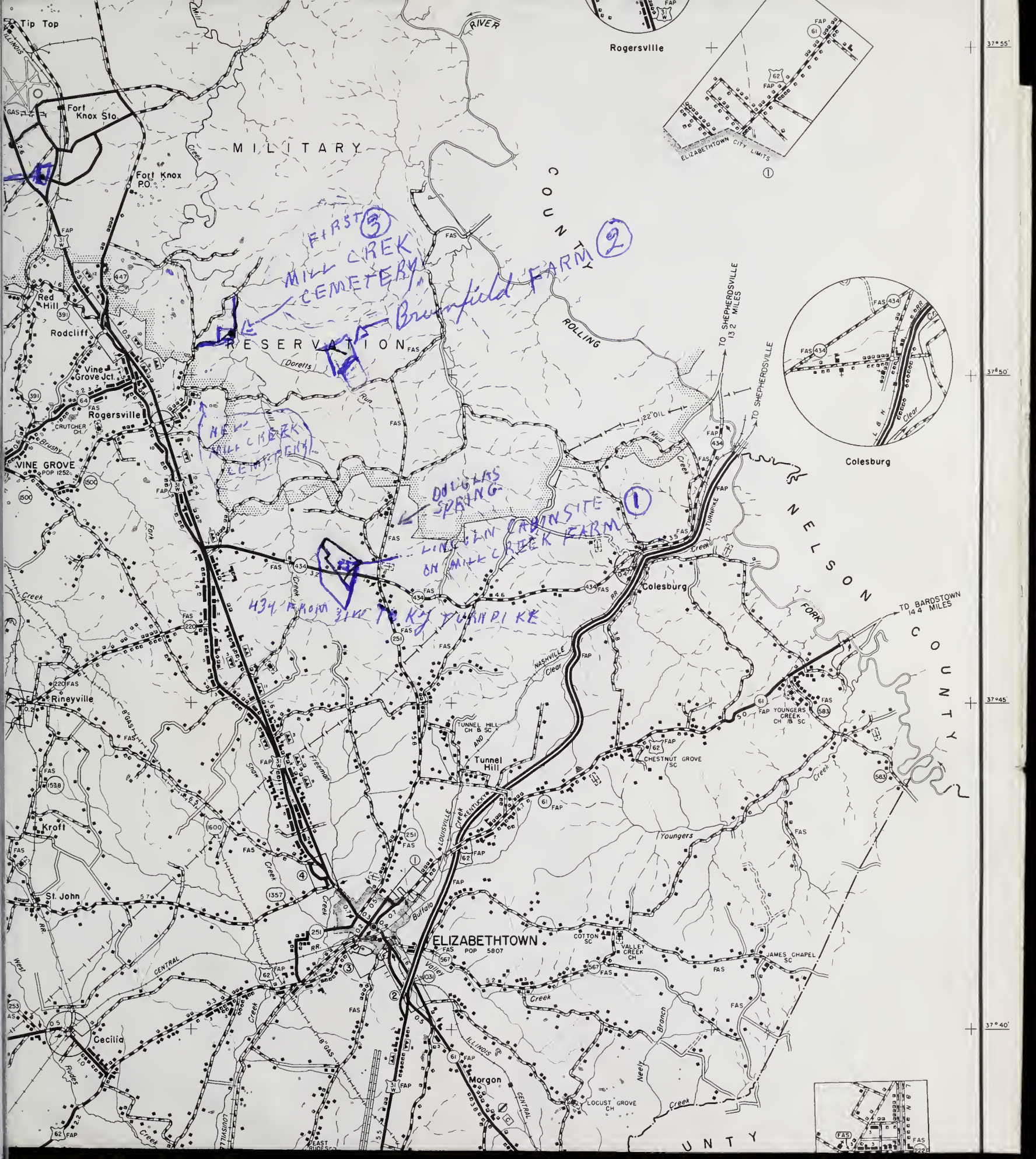
DISTRIBUTED BY MRS. RAYMOND PEAKE, LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD HOME,
KNOB CREEK, HOOGENVILLE, KY.

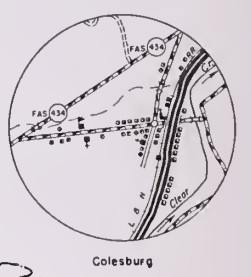
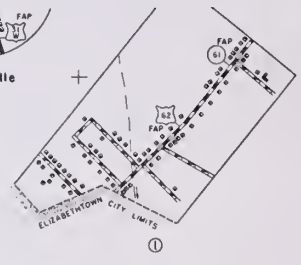
GENUINE CURTIS-CHICAGO "C.T. AMERICAN ART" POST CARD (REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

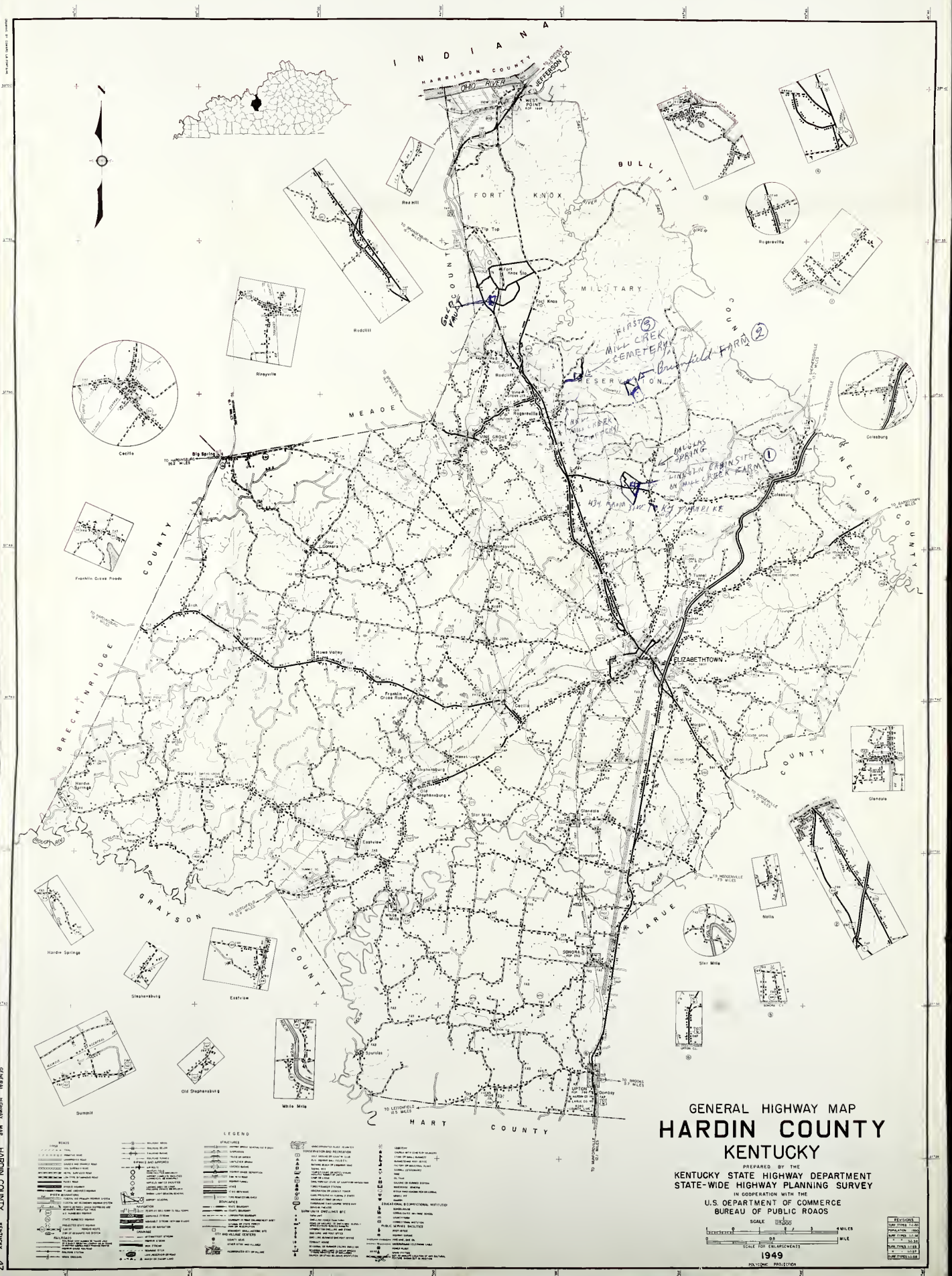
PLACE
STAMP
HERE

POST CARD









GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
HARDIN COUNTY
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY THE
KENTUCKY STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

SCALE 1:50,000
SCALE FOR ENLARGEMENTS
1949
POLYCONIC PROJECTION



MILL CREEK

DRAWER 11

ANCESTRAL HOMES

